

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

IN PREPARATION:
THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1911.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Agents in all the Foreign
Settlements throughout the Far
East.

No. 16,446. 號六十四百四千六萬一第 日十初月二十年二統宣 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1911. 二拜禮 號十月正年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
**NEW
PIANOS
ON HIRE**

AT
\$10 PER MONTH.

**TUNING AND REGULAR
ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.**

**S. MOUTRIE &
CO., LIMITED.**

**CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LD.,**
HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ALEXANDER McLEOD, Esq., Chairman.
C. STEPHENS, Esq.
LEE YUNG SU, Esq.
J. H. McMICHAEL, Esq.
C. E. DUBOIS, Esq.
J. A. WATSON, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. HUGHES, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. NEILL, F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life
Insurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force ... \$37,855,885.00
Assets ... 8,415,250.00
Income for Year ... 3,556,559.00
Total Security to Policyholders \$216,813.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Can-
ton, Macao, and the
District Secretary. Philippines.
B. W. TATE, Esq.,
District Secretary. Alexandria Building.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.
Advisory Board: Hongkong.
SIR PAUL CHATER, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. HOUGH, Esq.
C. J. LAURENTZ, Esq.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks 37½ lbs. net
In Bags 250 lbs. net

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1364]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 2 hours.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to
11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
vues Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909! [a113]

**P. & O.
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

S.S. "MARMORA." (10,500 Tons.)

CAPTAIN G. H. C. WESTON, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 18TH, 1911,
STATING AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT:-

MARSEILLES - - - - - APRIL 15TH.
LONDON - - - - - APRIL 22ND.

FARES TO LONDON:-
1ST SALOON £71.10 SINGLE; £106.14 RETURN.
2ND " £48.8 " £ 72.12 "

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

1001

"WALK OVER" SHOES.

THE SIGN



OF SATISFACTION.

**WALK OVERS ARE DURABLE
WALK OVERS ARE COMFORTABLE
WALK OVERS ARE STYLISH**

WALK OVER PRICES ARE

SHOES \$12.00 BOOTS \$12.50

IN BLACK AND TAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

**LONG HING & CO.,
PHOTO SUPPLIES.**
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

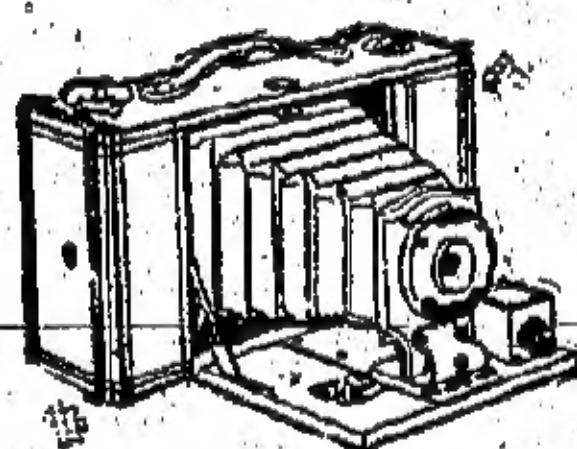


PHOTO GOODS of every description, EASTMAN
KODAKS and CARBINE CAMERAS, &c.

FRESH KODAK FILMS IN STOCK.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

[910]

**MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS.**

AL, A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contrah Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze,
and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc., etc.

AT NAGASAKI—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom.	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
No. 2	350 ft.	55 ft.	24 ft.
No. 3	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Ship capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.

AT KOBE—Telegraphic Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.

Floating Docks.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet	580 Feet.
" Breadth " " "	55 "	66 "
" Draft " " "	22 "	26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.
The Floating Sheerlegs, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION. [689]



**MACGREGOR'S
V. O. S.
WHISKY.**

As supplied to the House of Lords, the House of
Commons, London, and the Houses of Parliament,
Canada.

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.,**
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[a29]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,



WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

LONDON ADDRESS:

3A, NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. { \$49.50 for 1 doz. Quarts.
\$51.50 " 2 " Pints.

BRANDY ★ ★ ★ ★ - - - - - \$31.00
" ★ ★ ★ - - - - - \$28.25
" ★ ★ - - - - - \$25.00

"IMPERIAL WHISKY" \$19.75

(A MAGNIFICENT BRAND, SPECIALLY
SELECTED FOR THE FAR EAST.)

WHISKY, PALL MALL - - - - - \$26.00

WHISKY, JOHNNIE WALKER'S \$18.25

OLD HIGHLAND, WHITE LABEL - - - - -

WHISKY, DO. SPECIAL, RED - - - - - \$24.50

WHISKY, C. P. & CO.'S "SPECIAL

BLEND" - - - - - \$16.25

PORT WINE, INVALIDS - - - - - \$24.75

PORT WINE, DOURO - - - - - \$18.00

SHERRY, LA TORRE - - - - - \$20.50

SHERRY, AMOROSO - - - - - \$24.75

THESE PRICES ARE INCLUSIVE OF DUTY.

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.

**CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER
STEAMERS.**

HONGKONG TO CANTON—Daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 10 P.M. (Saturday
excepted).

CANTON TO HONGKONG—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

HONGKONG TO MACAO—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.

MACAO TO HONGKONG—Weekdays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

MACAO TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 9 P.M.

CANTON TO MACAO—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON TO WUHOW—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A.M.

WUHOW TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 A.M.

The exact times of departure can always be ascertained at the Office of the Company or
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON.

The above sailings are subject to change.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

1441

BILLIARD TABLES

ALL ACCESSORIES

**FOR
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS.**

THE "ORIENT"
THE "EMPIRE"
THE "STANDARD" } Billiard
Tables.

ESTIMATES, DESIGNS AND PRICE LISTS
FREE.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

[a747-1]

CAKES

WEISMANN'S

BREAD.

[54]

HOTELS
HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Confort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' (Bosk) Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
[a31] A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

**KING EDWARD
HOTEL.**

A HIGH CLASS HOTEL

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (as
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1206]

GRAND HOTEL

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL.**

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly
renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now
luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every
respect, situated in the most central position.
Large and Airy Rooms, Hot, Cold, and Showers,
Baths, Electric Light, Throughout and, Fans,
Baths, and Comfortable Lounges, Private and
Public Bars and Billiard Rooms, CUISINES
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION. Sanitary Arrangements of
the latest, HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL
STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and
Dinner. Special Rates for married families on
application to
J. H. OXBERRY,
Manager.

FREDERICK REICHMANN,
Proprietor.
(late Manager of J. H. Lyons (Treaders)
leading Caterers in London, and
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, (Colombe).
TELEPHONE No. 197.
"TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a46]

"BRAESIDE."
PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort
Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephones, No. 690.
Apply to— Mrs. F. W. YATTE,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAM-KEEN-CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAM-KEEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION

MACAO HOTEL

MACAO

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANTS

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under

experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every Information and Special attention given
to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

[a1332] **WM. FARMER**
Proprietor

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH

CHINA).

MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant treat for those desirous for
a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong

Two steamers (s.s. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."

For Terms, apply to
[a213] **THE MANAGER**

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE
MALT SCOTCH WHISKIES.

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

ROBT. PORTER & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT
IN PINTS & SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous or signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P. O. Box, 84. Telephone No. 13.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 16A, DES VOGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 10TH, 1911.

NOTWITHSTANDING the recent Imperial Edict condemning the Young China agitation for the removal of the queue and also for a change in the national dress approximating to European sartorial ideas, the movement still flourishes. So far as the queue is concerned it is, indeed, contended that the denunciatory Edict said nothing whatever about it, though the memorial presented to the Throne at the instance of the Chambers of Commerce condemned the discarding of the queue as strongly as it condemned the prospect of the Western style of dress. The fact is that the men whose business would be seriously affected by a change of fashion in dress, regard the discarding of the queue as merely a preliminary to this greater transformation, and they are justified in this belief to a great extent by the large number who have already come under the influence of the new movement. As regards the change in national dress, the Edict was explicit and emphatic enough, but so far as the queue was concerned the phraseology seemed to be intentionally indefinite. Therefore the Ante-Queue agitators are perhaps entitled to assume that the Throne recognises that, inasmuch as it has already sanctioned the discarding of the queue in some of the Services, it cannot very well draw a rigid line in this matter. At all events the Edict by the vagueness of

its terms does not seem to have checked the movement so far as it affects the queue. In another column to-day a short account is given of a great gathering of Chinese in a Macao theatre a day or two ago when about four hundred queues were ceremoniously cut off on the platform, the large audience showing their approbation by remarkable outbursts of enthusiasm. We may therefore presume that numbers of those who cheered will follow in a less public manner the examples set on the platform. At first the Chinese barber viewed the movement with dismay, but he is beginning to realise that the "short cut" is not after all so bad for his trade as he at first supposed. In the same way we note the Reform newspapers are preaching that a change in the national costume is not likely to have the disastrous effect on the native silk and cloth weaving industries that the Chambers of Commerce have represented. The change, it is pointed out, must of necessity be a gradual one affecting first official uniforms only. "Look at the experience of Japan," say the advocates of the change. "Notwithstanding that the Army and Navy, the Police and large numbers of civil officials and private citizens in Japan wear uniforms or costumes of the western style, the Japanese silk and cloth making industries were never so flourishing as they are to day." Thus Japan has benefited by the change, they say; and why should not China? It is represented that the change will call into existence a new branch of the tailoring trade and create a demand for material which Chinese weavers should endeavour to supply. In effect the argument is that the people must have clothes, and what can it matter to the native industries if only the fashion of them be changed? The change will come in time no doubt, but not, we fancy, until the Chinese weaving industry is more capable than it is at present of meeting the new demands which will thereby be imposed on the trade. Until then, Young China will see to it that the transformation is not a rapid one. The main argument in the Imperial edict against the change was that it threatened to detrimentally affect two of the largest native industries, and it is no less significant than interesting to observe the growing disposition to criticise and condemn Imperial Edicts which used to be regarded as sacrosanct.

The English mail of the 10th December was delivered in London on the 9th inst.

The health return for last week would have been a blank but for two cases of smallpox, both of which were imported.

A district watchman, convicted of obtaining bribes from brothels, was yesterday at the Magistracy sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A servant boy who was found by the police carrying a fowl head downwards on his way from the market was brought before the Magistracy yesterday and discharged with a caution.

News was yesterday received that the launch built by Messrs. Macdonald and Co. of Hongkong for the Manila Customs, concerning the safety of which great anxiety has been felt locally, had arrived at her destination safely.

Another case of kidnapping has been discovered by the Hongkong police. A woman from Macao, who enticed a girl on board the steamer for Hongkong by promising her cakes and sweets, was arrested on arrival here and brought before the Magistracy on a charge of kidnapping.

Snatching has not been entirely suppressed yet. Two fresh cases were reported yesterday. In one instance a coolie snatched a belt from a man's head in Hillier Street and bolted, but was arrested by some bystanders. The other case was that of a man who snatched a purse from a pedestrian's pocket. He also was captured later.

The Austrian Consul, Herr Von Wieser, appeared at the Magistracy yesterday to prosecute his four chair coolies for damaging trees in the grounds of his house. It was alleged that they cut the trees and used the wood to kindle fires for cooking their meals. Mr. Wood, before whom the case was heard, dismissed the defendants on the ground of insufficient evidence.

It is reported that the Viceroy of Manchuria has sent a memorial to the Throne proposing that Vice-royalties and Governorships in the Provinces be abolished, and the Commissioners and Taotais be made directly responsible to the Metropolitan Boards for the administration of provincial affairs and suggesting that the Vice-royalty of Chihli be first abolished as an experiment.

An interesting state of affairs was revealed in the course of the hearing of a charge against two men at the Magistracy yesterday. They were alleged to have kept a gaming house on the steamer *Sui An* for the purpose of conducting the Shan Pui lottery and to have unlawfully dealt in lottery tickets on board the steamer. The men had been arrested by Sergt. Wills on the steamer, who stated that he found one of the men leaving with a cigar box containing tickets.

An American bluejacket appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday charged with assaulting A. F. Zane. The assault was quite unprovoked. As complainant was walking along Queen's Road Central defendant knocked off his hat and when he asked him what was the reason for that he received a blow on the mouth from the bluejacket's fist. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. B. M. Weatherfax, second engineer of the s.s. *Elubi*, was interred in the Happy Valley Cemetery. The deceased officer, while on duty on board his ship on Saturday night, accidentally fell down the coal bunker and received injuries which proved fatal. When found he was immediately removed to the Government Civil Hospital, but his condition gradually became worse and he died yesterday morning.

Last week at the yard of the Vulcan Ironworks, Ltd., Shanghai, the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s new twin-screw steel motor launch *Sunatrya* was to have been launched. As far as Shanghai is concerned this launch is a new departure, and the first of her type. She is the same in respect of size and strength of construction and intended for the same work as the numerous steam launches plying the Whangpoo on ferry and general shipping work. The *Sunatrya*, however, is driven by kerosene oil engines instead of coal and has been built with a view to showing and proving that such a vessel is more economical, faster and in every way as reliable as her steam-driven sisters. Moreover, the initial cost will compare favourably with steam launches of the same size.

ACCIDENT TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. Rees Davies, K.C., the Attorney General, met with a somewhat serious accident while riding at Happy Valley last evening. The pony crossed its legs and fell, throwing its rider heavily to the ground. Dr. Shaw of H.M.S. *Tamar* happened to be at hand and promptly came to the assistance of Mr. Rees Davies. Dr. Fitzwilliams also was soon in attendance. It being found that Mr. Rees Davies had broken his collar bone, the injured gentleman was conveyed to his residence for further medical attention.

AN INTERESTING POINT.

At the Magistracy yesterday Inspector Langley placed before Mr. J. R. Wood a Chinese charged with obtaining a passage from Hongkong to Vancouver on the s.s. *Monteagle* as a stowaway. Apparently he had been found leaving the gangway of the ship at Vancouver, and not wishing to incur the heavy penalties imposed on ships for allowing Chinese to land, the ship's authorities arrested the man and brought him back to the Colony. His Worship, however, held that he could not deal with the man, as he had not been found within the waters of the Colony, and the defendant was therefore discharged.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Macao, Jan. 9th.

A QUEUE-CUTTING FESTIVAL.
Some 6,000 to 7,000 people crowded the Chinese Theatre on Saturday night in response to the invitations issued by Mr. Loo Chung-an to what was described as a ceremonial festival. It was not long before the object of the gathering was made manifest, and after several speeches between 300 and 400 queues were cut off on the stage. Some twenty barbers were at work, and great enthusiasm was engendered as each man received his queue from the hands of the barber who had operated upon him. H.E. the Acting Governor and Madame Machado were present at the opening of the ceremony.

BRITISH GUNBOAT.

The British gunboat *Moorehen* is at anchor in the inner harbour.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Collegio of the Santa Rosa de Lima has been re-opened, but the number of pupils is very limited.

ROBBERY.

Thieves made a daring raid on one of the houses of ill-fame. They bound all the girls and old women and ransacked the place for money and jewels.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your readers will probably have noticed the advertisement of, as well as the kindly reference made in your paper to, the Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street, which has been arranged for Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 9 o'clock. There can be no doubt but that the entertainment will be attractive in itself; everybody knows that the object in view is a worthy one. It may not, however, be generally known that this entertainment is being arranged by Sir Henry and Lady May. They, knowing the work done at the Home, have been very staunch friends of this institution from the date of its opening. The organization of this entertainment will be their last effort for the welfare of the public institutions of Hongkong. We are justified in saying that they are hoping for a good attendance in order that the Home may be assisted. As we have known Sir Henry and Lady May for many years, I venture to suggest that the community of Hongkong will show its appreciation of their efforts by attending this entertainment in large numbers, that this, their last public act, may be a conspicuous success.—I am, yours, &c.,

WELL-WISHER.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance 1894.]

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

H.I.H. THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

BOMBAY, January 9th.

H.I.H. the Crown Prince of Germany is now at Lahore.

A GUIDE TO THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, January 9th.

The "Daily Telegraph" considers the Russo-German Agreement (of which the gist was given in a telegram yesterday) may be regarded as a guide to the shape which the Anglo-German Agreement might take.

KING ALFONSO IN AFRICA.

LONDON, January 9th.

King Alfonso, accompanied by the Premier and Minister of War, has arrived at Melilla, and proceeded to the Spanish camp, where pavilions were erected for the use of His Majesty.

Representatives from the neighbouring Moorish tribes, richly attired, formed part of the cortege following the King on his entry.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting is called for Thursday. The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai has given notice of the following resolution:—"Be it resolved—That the hearty congratulations of the Members of this Council be tendered to the Honourable Sir F. Henry May, K.C.M.G., on his well merited promotion to the Governorship of the Colony of Fiji; and that a record be made and inserted in the minutes of this Council of the deep appreciation felt by the Members thereof of his long and valuable services as an Official Member, and of their regret at losing a Colleague who is distinguished not less by his great ability and high character than by his constant courtesy and straightforwardness, qualities which have won for him the profound respect and admiration of the entire Council."

The orders of the day are:—
First-reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Leprosy Ordinance, 1910."
Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908."
Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Ordinances relating to Companies."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902."

Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

RENT REDUCTION AGITATION IN SHANGHAI.

The leader of the House Rent Reduction, Lin Peo-chung, has circulated the Chinese tenants' note to pay their rents until officials have issued a proclamation announcing a reduction. In consequence of the circular nineteen foreign house owners have, says an exchange, jointly asked the British Consul-General to write to the Mixed Court that in future a tenant can be summoned for owing a month's rent and if he does not pay up within two hours after his being summoned a distress warrant should be issued. Mr. Pao Yi, the Senior Magistrate, however, opposes the course proposed on the ground that it has always been the practice not to issue a summons unless three months' rent is in arrears and to give the tenant five hours' time to pay up, and instead of being severe towards the tenants greater leniency should be shown at these hard times and in view of the advent of the Chinese New Year.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A VIEW BRITISH PROTEST.

It has transpired that after the proclamation of the Republic, the Provisional Government intended to bury in the public cemetery the remains of the old Portuguese monarchs and members of the Royal Family which were in the national Pantheon. This outrage was only averted by the timely intervention of the British Government, who informed the Provisional Government through its Minister at Lisbon that if they persisted in carrying out their intention, the British Government would claim the remains and convey them to England, as they were the relations of the British Royal Family. The Portuguese Government changed its mind, and the act of vandalism was not carried out, to the delight of the same portion of the country.

It is reported that the famous "Willow Pattern" tea house in the Chinese City of Shanghai is at last being repaired, with the result that it is now closed to public inspection.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 8th January shows that of non-Chinese there were 359 to the Library and 230 to the Museum, and of Chinese 132 to the former and 2,665 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 49% persons and the Museum by 2.89%.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

"THE CAT THAT FEARS THE MOUSE."
Under this heading the editor of the *Nam Yuet Po* writes a scathing article on the conduct of a military officer at Fatchan who forbade his soldiers to walk in a certain locality because many of the Kim Tsai Wei or Dagger League were to be found there. In the article he likens the military to a cat and the society to a mouse and says, with no small degree of truth, that now the military have shown so much fear the robbers are likely to increase more and more.

A TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

A terrible murder has occurred in the Ng Chuen District. A day or two ago was market day and a very large number of people were gathered together. A gang of about ten men surrounded one man and accused him of not paying money due. The man protested that he knew nothing of it and refused to pay anything. One of the men then struck the man such a terrible blow on the neck with a short sword that his head was severed from his body. After a time one of the local police came up and reported the affair to the Magistracy. This officer ordered a coffin to be prepared and issued a notice calling on the man's relatives to reclaim the corpse. The murderer got clean away and it is said that the deceased was an informer and that the murder was one of revenge.

ROBBING A GAMBLING HOUSE.

There has been yet another robbery of the contents of a gambling house. A night or two ago a large number of men entered a gaming house in the Southern Suburbs and overpowered the foks, making off with all the money on the premises. When they left the house an alarm was raised and the constable on the beat whistled for help. Other policemen came to his assistance and the robbers were chased to a place called Chank Wong Sha. Here the police noticed several robbers in ambush, so the chase was abandoned. It is said that this robbery has occurred because some days ago one of the men who are supposed to have committed the crime lost a large sum of money in this particular house and that he and his friends robbed the house in revenge. In the meanwhile the public are commenting in very adverse terms on the police and their want of pluck.

SQUEEZING BOAT PEOPLE.

A day or two ago a number of runners belonging to the Pun Yi Magistrate's Yamen went to the Lung Ho Han (the entrance to the Eastern creek) and demanded a squeeze from the boat-people who have taken up their stations in that place. Some money was given, but that runners not considering it enough took some of the men into custody. The boat-people then held a meeting, with the result that a large number of them waited on the Taotai of Police and explained matters to him. On receiving this information the Taotai bade the people leave the matter to him and he at once sent a dispatch to the Magistracy, telling him of the conduct of his runners and asking him to deal severely with them.

YAMEN RUNNERS.

Orders have been issued in Peking for the abolition of all yamen runners. It is observed that these men are useless, extortionate and often cause a great deal of trouble in the country districts by means of their overbearing manner. The Government directs that this system being obsolete their places are to be filled by soldiers. Many persons will rejoice if these runners are, indeed, to become a thing of the past, but whether the soldiers will not any better remains to be seen.

INDEMNITIES.

The amount allotted to the Kwong Tung province as its share in the payment of foreign indemnities is 166,560 taels. The officials have been ordered to get this sum together and remit it to the Capital without delay.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

A terrible railway fatality has occurred near the Sam Ngan K'in Station. A woman and a fourteen years old girl were walking along the track carrying a quantity of joss paper. All of a sudden the whistle of an approaching train was heard. The woman at once stepped aside, but the girl walked on to the track and was cut to pieces by the train. Whether the child did it purposely or in a moment of mental aberration is a mystery.

CLEANING DRAINS.

Some of the drains in the city are in a truly disgusting state and it is a wonder that there is not more disease than there is. A prominent resident has petitioned the Police Taotai to send a number of prisoners to clear out the drains. The Taotai has agreed to do this, so it is to be hoped that the city streets will soon be in a purer state than before. Last year very good work was done in this respect and prisoners cleaned the drains of several miles of streets.

POLICE AND BEGGARS.

The nights have been very cold here lately and those unfortunate ones whose lot dooms them to sleep out of doors have had a very bad time of it. The number of homeless ones in this city is surprising and a large number of them sleep on the new bond, using a bit of matting for a bed. Two nights ago the police on duty drove off all these beggars and took away their mats, which were burnt near the Canton Y.M.C.A. The affair has caused a good deal of indignation and the police are badly spoken of for their want of heart.

THE NAVY.

A member of the Self-Government Society resident in the Nam Hoi District has written a very stirring letter to the local Press in which he points in vivid terms the terrible weakness of China. This he attributes to the lack of an efficient navy and he calls on all patriotic citizens to subscribe all they can to the Navy Fund.

BLACKMAIL.

During this month the natives of the various villages in the Nam Hoi district have to pay their taxes and temporary offices are opened in various places to receive the money. There is such an office at Kow Kong and the accountant in charge of it has just received a letter in which, under terrible threats, the sum of five hundred dollars is demanded. The recipient at once sent the document to the Nam Hoi Magistrate with requests for protection.

MANCHUS AND CHINESE.

There has been some amount of friction between the Manchus and the Chinese living in the Eight Banner Settlement. It appears that for many years past a half-yearly census of all non-Manchus living in the settlement has been taken and that every house has to pay the policeman who makes this census the sum of ten cents. This census has already been taken and the money paid, but greatly to the disgust of the Chinese residents a few days after its completion another policeman came round and began to count, demanding, of course, the ten cents. A quarrel at once arose, in which the Manchus sided with the policeman and the Chinese were compelled to pay up a second time.

STRANGULATION.

One of the legal modes of execution according to Chinese law is strangulation, which, however, is seldom resorted to. It happened however, that a little time ago a Manchu living in the Eight Banner Settlement, killed his wife and was arrested. At the trial he was condemned to death by strangulation and a dispatch was sent to Peking asking for permission to carry out this sentence, for it would appear that a Manchu cannot be executed without the assent of the Throne. Permission was granted and the murderer was publicly strangled outside the little North Gate a day or two ago. Notices were issued to all Manchus to attend the execution, in order that they might receive a warning not to commit similar crimes.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. E. R. Hallifax the hearing of the charge of conspiracy to murder preferred against three Chinese, one of whom belongs to a well-known local family, was concluded. The names of the defendants are Wong Tse Kin, Mak U Chiu and Chin Cham.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendants.

His Worship (to Mr. Gardiner)—You reserve your defence in all three cases?

Mr. Gardiner—Yes.

His Worship—In the absence of any defence I must commit them for trial.

Prisoners were then formally committed for trial.

Mr. Gardiner—Will your Worship grant reduction of bail?

His Worship—It stands now at \$4,000?

Mr. Gardiner—Yes—\$2,000 cash and two sureties of \$1,000 each.

His Worship—On what ground do you ask for a reduction of bail?

Mr. Gardiner—It is excessive.

His Worship—At this stage I see no reason to reduce it. Does the prosecution object?

Mr. Bowley—I object.

His Worship—I see no reason.

Mr. Gardiner—Very well.

A NEGLECTED POET.

We have been receiving occasionally from a local Turkish Syrian communications for publication which have been promptly consigned to the oblivion of a capacious waste paper basket. But the heart of the Editor has been melted by the following appeal which accompanies the latest effusion:—

SIR,—The press on the reverse are sent to be published in the "D. Press," please see that the product of my talent not to be wasted as no author would like his time and labour to be wasted if they kick at same one. I can't help it I feel I am a willfully and deliberately ignored by those old loafers who came to the Colony penniless and after accumulating wealth show their noses as high as the clouds.—Yours very faithfully,—

The "product of the author's talent" takes the form on this occasion of what seems to be an ambitious attempt at verse. He himself calls it *poese*. We will not question the description, but comply with his soulful appeal not to "waste" it. Incidentally it will disclose to a curious public the kind of "product" that is consigned to the gaping waste paper basket which is a necessary adjunct of an Editor's sanctum, even in Hongkong. Here it is:—

THE YULE OF MERIT.

(Communicated.)

The yule of merit, tarrys—yet far, never to approach;
Since the fratting swines continue to reproach.

While the brutal chatterer awhile shifts
It remote,
Firmly believing in life's down sliding route.

Unto naught whither we came and to go;
Mammon makes ye fly, lord Slum! Poverty
Depresses me low,
Disloyalty looks it down, reverence discards;
While the secret phobias in their cowardly
Calm lay.

The mean coolies for one aim aspire;
And—to deprive the Muse all conspire.
They show the irony of their law,
But still villany they chew within their jaw.
And say they—"Euphemism is our chief
Cure!"
Thou art its victim, and we are its claw."

R.J.O.

[We hope our correspondent is now satisfied.—Ed.]

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, January 9th.
IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS
PICKETT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED THEFT OF GINSENG.

Wong Tim was arraigned on the charge of stealing between 170 and 180 catties of ginseng. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. Scott Herston, appeared for the prosecution, and accused was defended by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who was instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon).

The following were sworn in as jurors:—H. C. B. Hancock (foreman), Chan Pat, J. C. Owen, A. A. de Luz, Fritz Drow, F. D. Haigh and E. Robby.

Mr. Slade said that between the evenings of the 4th and 5th November one of the godowns of the Yuen Fat Hong was broken into by thieves and four tubs of American ginseng were emptied of their contents, which was carried away. The tubs contained between 170 and 180 catties of ginseng, which was a very valuable root imported into this Colony and used in large quantities in China. It was of the value of \$20 or \$21 a catty, and was sold wholesale in its original packages, and it was also sold retail, usually being packed carefully in paper. Before it was sold retail the roots were carefully trimmed so that it would be quite easy for an exporter to recognise whether the stuff had passed through the hands of a retailer or whether it was a wholesale lot, in which all the quantities were mixed together. The ginseng having been stolen, about 10 a.m. on the morning of November 5th prisoner and two other men went to the Hotel China. They had with them a wooden box similar to those used by Chinese for keeping their clothes in and two large baskets. Prisoner came into the hotel and asked whether there was a room vacant. Room No. 17 on the second floor was engaged, not for prisoner, but for another man who was following him and who came forward and gave his name as Wong. He was a long-coated Chinese. The three men went upstairs together, taking the box and the baskets into the room. The room being engaged for one of the men only one meal was served, it being Chinese custom to serve the meals in the room. The morning meal was taken up by the long-coated Chinese.

Mr. Alabaster—There is no evidence in the depositions that they remained there. I don't know whether my friend is going to prove it.

His Lordship—I don't think the opening is limited to the depositions.

Mr. Slade, continuing, said that he had made no material slip and he thought that Mr. Alabaster was perfectly correct that there was no direct evidence on the depositions to that effect, but there was very cogent evidence from which he thought they would draw the inference that the three men did remain in the room all the day. When the room was visited the next time by the hotel servants at the evening meal the same three men were there. On that occasion it was prisoner who took the meal to the man who engaged the room. None of them was seen by any of the hotel witnesses to leave the hotel in the interval. Some time after the evening meal the three men appeared to have left the hotel, leaving behind them the two baskets, which on being opened afterwards were found to contain 204 lbs. of ginseng of exactly the same quality as the ginseng which was stolen earlier in the day. About 9 o'clock in the evening the Chief Chinese detective found prisoner in town, took him to the hotel and on going to room No. 17 he asked him what he knew about the baskets. Having heard his reply he arrested the prisoner. There could be no doubt of the fact that prisoner was one of the men who were at the hotel. He was taken back again the same evening and was clearly recognised by the witness at the hotel.

When taken to the Police Station he made a statement which was most material, as in it he gave a reason why he was there. The jury might wonder, perhaps, whether there was sufficient evidence for a criminal charge, and they would perhaps think it would be hard to say that this ginseng was the same that was stolen the previous morning. A man could not swear to root by root, but the witness from the Yuen Fat Hong could say that it was of identical quality to that stolen. Then they had the fact that this ginseng, which was loose in its original packet, was also loose when found, which it would have been at that time as it had just been taken out of the packet. The ginseng weighed 204 lbs. and the original packets of ginseng weighed somewhere about 227 and 240 lbs. therefore the amount stolen was rather less than four tubs. Lastly, he would prove that since 5th November no one had come forward to claim the ginseng, which was worth about \$3,000. If anybody was entitled to the ginseng and had come by it honestly he would come forward, and if prisoner's story was true that it belonged to the two men, who were strangers to him, they would have come forward to claim it if they had got it honestly. Taking all these facts together he did not think the jurors could have any reasonable doubt but that the 204 lbs. of ginseng was a portion of a larger quantity stolen out of the godowns of the Yuen Fat Hong.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELLAND
(ACTING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE).

J. T. SHAW v. HONGKONG ELECTRIC
LIGHT CO.

The trial of this action began yesterday. The plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants

the sum of \$70.50, being damage for injuries to a fan, a suit of clothes and a jacket caused by the defendants, or by the negligence of the defendants or their servants, in knocking over a fan standing in the plaintiff's shop on the 18th July, 1910. In the alternative the plaintiff claimed from the defendants the sum of \$70.50 being damage for trespass by the defendants or their servants at the place and time and on the day above specified.

Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and defendants were represented by Mr. A. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Meester).

Mr. Harris, in outlining the facts, stated that Mr. Shaw's shop was in the new Hongkong Hotel building, facing Queen's Road. At the rear of the shop there was a high window, the bottom of which was about seven feet from the ground. The window was about seven feet high and two feet broad, and looked out where, on that date, they were building the new Hongkong Hotel. On the window sill inside Mr. Shaw's shop was an electric fan. At about 11.30 or 11.45 this fan was knocked down, and in falling tore two suits and a jacket. The fan was completely broken, and the suits completely destroyed. Mr. Harris proposed to prove to his Lordship that the servants of the defendant Company were working outside the window and close up against it, removing some electric light fittings, and that the accident was caused by them. Mr. Shaw at the time was serving on a jury at the Criminal Sessions. People who were in the shop at the time would be called to give evidence, as well as Mr. Baker, overseer of the Hongkong Hotel works, who would state that none of his men were working there at that time. The speaker would also put in the correspondence of the Electric Light Company, in which they denied that any of their men were working there at the time.

His Lordship—Are there any pleadings in the case?

Mr. Harris—It is purely a question of fact: whether on that date men from the Electric Light Co. were working there or not.

Mr. Jackson—That is practically it. We were not there.

His Lordship—The only question is whether they were there or not?

Mr. Jackson—There, and doing this act.

Mr. Harris—Yes, that is the presumption that has got to be negatived.

His Lordship—There is that legal point?

Mr. Harris—No legal point at all. I think my friend will admit it when he hears the evidence.

Mr. Jackson—There is no question of presumption at all. They have got to prove that we did it.

Evidence was then called. Plaintiff stated that the window referred to by his solicitor overlooked the courtyard of the hotel. It was about seven feet long, and there were perpendicular iron bars in it about six inches apart. On July 18th he was summoned and called as a juror. Just before he left his shop he noticed a Chinese walking out of the door. As he was getting his hat he noticed another man outside the window. That man was working at something above the window. On the evening of that day witness went to the back of the premises and saw a quantity of wire hanging on the wall. This wire had been removed from the insulators. On returning from the Sessions at one o'clock witness noticed that the electric fan was not on the window. The boy brought it to him and it was in the condition it appeared in Court. The boy also handed him the clothing produced, which was hanging up beneath the fan. It was now torn and useless. After 5 p.m. witness went to the back of his premises, where he saw Mr. Baker. He wrote to defendants on July 30th, and a few days afterwards Mr. Bridger, the electrician, called to see him. Witness told him they were men of the Electric Co. at the back of his shop. Mr. Bridger said he could not say whether they were or not. Plaintiff said, "Surely you keep a record?" Mr. Bridger said, "No, I don't, keep any record." Before writing the letter, on the morning of the 19th, plaintiff saw Mr. Potley and said to him, "Look here, Potley, some of your men have broken a fan of mine and some clothing." He said, "Write into the Company about it." Some days later witness saw Mr. Potley again, and again mentioned the matter. He said, "It wasn't my men. It must have been Bridger's men. You see Bridger about it." Witness went to the office to see the manager of the Electric Light Co. some time in August, after he had received a reply to his letter. The manager was out, but he saw Mr. Bridger, referred to the accident, and said he had come to see the manager to see if he could settle it in a friendly sort of way, as witness did not want to have any trouble. On referring again to the workman Mr. Bridger said he could not say whether they were his men or not. About the end of August plaintiff saw Mr. Potley again. The latter said, "We're going to have a holiday to-morrow." Plaintiff said, "Why?" Mr. Potley said, "We're going to keep all the men in and tell them if they admit having done the damage they will be let off this time. But if they did the damage and were found out they would have to pay for it." Subsequently witness saw Mr. Graham, who told him they had questioned all the men, and the men denied having done it; therefore they could not do anything.

In cross-examination plaintiff stated that he questioned the boy about the fan when he returned to the shop at one o'clock. The boy said, "Have got man knocked the shop knock the fan down." Another man outside the shop said, "Some man have knock down run away." Subsequently the boy told him through another boy that the electric light man had said that the man had done it and ran away; the man being an employee of Lam Woo, building contractor.

In cross-examination plaintiff stated that he questioned the boy about the fan when he returned to the shop at one o'clock. The boy said, "Have got man knocked the shop knock the fan down." Another man outside the shop said, "Some man have knock down run away." Subsequently the boy told him through another boy that the electric light man had said that the man had done it and ran away; the man being an employee of Lam Woo, building contractor.

In cross-examination plaintiff stated that he questioned the boy about the fan when he returned to the shop at one o'clock. The boy said, "Have got man knocked the shop knock the fan down." Another man outside the shop said, "Some man have knock down run away." Subsequently the boy told him through another boy that the electric light man had said that the man had done it and ran away; the man being an employee of Lam Woo, building contractor.

In cross-examination plaintiff stated that he questioned the boy about the fan when he returned to the shop at one o'clock. The boy said, "Have got man knocked the shop knock the fan down." Another man outside the shop said, "Some man have knock down run away." Subsequently the boy told him through another boy that the electric light man had said that the man had done it and ran away; the man being an employee of Lam Woo, building contractor.

In cross-examination plaintiff stated that he questioned the boy about the fan when he returned to the shop at one o'clock. The boy said, "Have got man knocked the shop knock the fan down." Another man outside the shop said, "Some man have knock down run away." Subsequently the boy told him through another boy that the electric light man had said that the man had done it and ran away; the man being an employee of Lam Woo, building contractor.

In cross-examination plaintiff stated that he questioned the boy about the fan when he returned to the shop at one o'clock. The boy said, "Have got man knocked the shop knock the fan down." Another man outside the shop said, "Some man have knock down run away." Subsequently the boy told him through another boy that the electric light man had said that the man had done it and ran away; the man being an employee of Lam Woo, building contractor.

In cross-examination plaintiff stated that he questioned the boy about the fan when he returned to the shop at one o'clock. The boy said, "Have got man knocked the shop knock the fan down." Another man outside the shop said, "Some man have knock down run away." Subsequently the boy told him through another boy that the electric light man had said that the man had done it and ran away; the man being an employee of Lam Woo, building contractor.

In cross-examination plaintiff stated that he questioned the boy about the fan when he returned to the shop at one o'clock. The boy said, "Have got man knocked the shop knock the fan down." Another man outside the shop said, "Some man have knock down run away." Subsequently the boy told him through another boy that the electric light man had said that the man had done it and ran away; the man being an employee of Lam Woo, building contractor.

In cross-examination plaintiff stated that he questioned the boy about the fan when he returned to the shop at one o'clock. The boy said, "Have got man knocked the shop knock the fan down." Another man outside the shop said, "Some man have knock down run away." Subsequently the boy told him through another boy that the electric light man had said that the man had done it and ran away; the man being an employee of Lam Woo, building contractor.

Did the coolie tell you how he knew the man was an employee of the Electric Light Co.—He said he was working at the wires above the window.

You yourself saw what you took to be Electric Light Co. employees working there?—Yes.

And you were convinced on the 18th that the employees of the Electric Co. had knocked down this fan?—Yes.

You went round to the Hongkong Hotel after this?—On the evening of the accident I went to see the manager and gave him inspection of the damage.

Why?—I asked him to make inquiries and find out what men were working at the back of my shop.

Above your window the Hotel Co. are building a new bridge?—No.

At this stage the Court adjourned to inspect the premises.

On resuming plaintiff was recalled, and stated that there was a bamboo scaffolding outside his window, but no building operations were in progress. The scaffolding had nothing to do with the Electric Light Co. so far as he was aware, but he had seen their men working outside after the accident.

You ever seen the Electric Co.'s men carrying bamboo or any poles?—Not to my knowledge, but I have seen them carrying ladders.

It couldn't have been a ladder that fell through that window?—It could have been.

How can you suggest a ladder could have fallen through your window?—If a coolie was shifting it and it slipped, it might have fallen end on.

Could you recognise the man who was working at your window?—No.

James Baker, overseer of works at the Hongkong Hotel, next gave evidence.

In cross-examination he stated that the Electric Light Co. started work on March 17th at the Hongkong Hotel and did not finish until October 27th. Witness could not identify the men, but he assumed they were employees of the Electric Light Co. A letter was sent to the Electric Light Co. to shift the wires in the vicinity of Mr. Shaw's shop because they were in the way. He did not know the date of its despatch. He was sure it was the Electric Co.'s men who removed them. Lam Woo's men would not have interfered with the wires.

Further evidence was adduced in support of the claim, and plaintiff's case closed.

Mr. Jackson submitted that he had no case to meet. This was an action for negligence brought against the Electric Light Co., and one of the first things Mr. Harris had to prove was whether the damages were caused by employees of the Electric Light Co., and, moreover, were caused by negligence. There was no evidence whatever that this occurred negligently, unless the mere fact that the fan was knocked down was evidence of negligence. There was no evidence whatever that the man who knocked down the fan was in the employ of the defendant Company. Lam Woo's men were there, and others.

Mr. Harris—Prove it.

Mr. Jackson—It is not up to me to prove the plaintiff's case. He has to prove that our men were there at 11.30, and that they negligently caused this accident, and there has not been a scrap of evidence to prove it.

His Lordship was of opinion there was a case to meet.

H. B. Bridger was called. He stated that he was assistant manager of the Electric Co., which had two sorts of employees, outside and inside gangs. On July 18th witness was in charge of the outside gangs. The four Chinese produced in Court were the only men who did the work in connection with the Hongkong Hotel. No bamboo scaffolding was used, but the workmen used bamboo ladders and trestles.

In cross-examination witness said the four men in question started work on the Hongkong Hotel about two months previous to this incident.

Is it possible that any man or other man not in your employ would remove electric light fittings?—Yes.

Is it commonly done?—Not commonly.

Have you ever known it to be done?—I cannot remember a case.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE EX-EMPEROR OF KOREA.

HIS DAILY LIFE AS A JAPANESE PRINCE.

From the Seoul Press we take the following naive account of the daily life of the ex-Emperor of Korea and his consort:—

The Keijo Nippon learns that despite the recent illness of T. H. Prince and Princess Yi are enjoying excellent health. Prince Yi uses a room heated by two stoves as his sitting room. The room is very simply furnished, having only a few pictures hung and some potted plants placed in a row. His Highness generally remains in his room reading or engaged in conversation with his attendants or ladies. He occasionally indulges in jokes and hearty laughter is frequently heard from his room. He has no particular liking for anything except smoking. Cigars are almost constantly in his mouth, but he does not use any expensive weed. For the past few years both the Prince and Princess have been in the habit of taking a bath every evening. At times when their Highnesses feel weary of sitting in their rooms they go out of doors to take exercises. Notwithstanding the severe weather of these days they often drive in a carriage around the Palace grounds for some time and not infrequently pay visits to the green-house in the Palace garden. Prince Yi generally wears informal Korean clothes and when going out of doors puts on a *brumaki* (Korean overcoat) lined with fur.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

Princess Yi devotes herself very diligently to the study of Japanese every day except on Sundays. Her Highness is now able to speak in Japanese very fluently. A daughter of Baron Han Chuan is her close-mate in Japanese lessons. Miss Han recently visited Japan with the nobles' party and is well versed in Japanese. Having frequently heard of things Japanese from her, Princess Yi has a keen desire to pay a visit to Japan proper.

SPORT.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THIRD CRUISER RACE.

The course for the above race, sailed on Saturday, was from a line defined by the end of the Military Pier on the south shore of Stonecutter's Island and the west side of the barracks on the hill, continued out in a south-easterly direction to a flag-boat, passing Green Island to port, round Lamma Island and Coweichow Island, leaving them both to starboard—23 miles.

The handicap was:—*Dalveen* and *La Cigale*, allowed *Aileen* and *Elaine* 11 min. 30 sec.; *Snipe*, *Miranda* and *Tary*, 23 minutes; *Dorothy*, 45 minutes.

There was some difficulty at the start owing to the gun not being fired, and the *Tary* got away with a long lead, followed by *Snipe*, *Dorothy*, *La Cigale*, *Aileen*, *Elaine*, *Miranda*, and *Dalveen*.

There was a strong east wind blowing at the start and the first leg of the course was done in record time, but after passing the south end of the Sulphur Channel the wind was light and at times the boats were becalmed. After a tedious beat up the Lamma Channel, during which the boats changed order many times, the strongest east wind came again, the boats getting it in the following order, taken as they passed the eastern point of Lamma:—*Aileen* and *La Cigale* together, then *Miranda*, *Tary*, *Snipe*, *Dalveen* and *Dorothy*.

Elaine was a long way behind and it is believed gave up. The wind on the east and south sides of Lamma was free and fairly strong and the Chinese-rigged boats made very good time.

La Cigale went right away from the rest and kept the wind all the way, but the others were all becalmed to the west of Lamma Island, *Aileen* getting the wind first, then *Miranda* and *Tary*, the *Dalveen*, *Snipe* and *Dorothy* bringing up the tail end.

The breeze increased until Coweichow was reached, after which it was a nice sailing wind to the finish, the times being:—

	H.	M.	S.	Marks.	Total.
<i>La Cigale</i> ...	3	5	0	9	9
<i>Aileen</i> ...	3	26	0	7	7
<i>Miranda</i> ...	4	4	0	6	13
<i>Tary</i> ...	4	15	30	5	12
<i>Snipe</i> ...	4	18	30	4	14
<i>Dalveen</i> ...	4	31	40	2	7
<i>Dorothy</i> ...	4	52	10	3	11
<i>Elaine</i> ...					8

The next race will be from the same starting place, round a rock off Ling Ting and back, on the 12th of February.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

FAREWELL TO SIR HENRY MAY.

A considerable number of members and their friends assembled at the Club House on Saturday afternoon last to bid farewell to one of the Club's greatest benefactors, Sir Henry May, who is so soon leaving the Colony to take up his appointment as Governor of Fiji. A keen supporter of all sports, Sir Henry took special interest in yachting and rowing, and as a yachtsman his name will long be remembered in Hongkong.

After the races, in which Sir Henry May for the last time bore a distinguished part, the Commodore, the Hon. Mr. Keswick, and Mrs. Keswick were "At Home" on the delightful Club House lawn to members and their friends, among whom it was pleasant to observe so many ladies.

Before adjourning to tea, the Commodore expressed his regret, on behalf of the Club, at Sir Henry's imminent departure and wished him every success in his new sphere of work. He then called for three cheers for Sir Henry May, Lady May, and their family, which were heartily given. Sir Henry suitably replied and the assembled company betook themselves to the Club House for tea.

Before leaving, Sir Henry called for three cheers for the Hon. Mr. Keswick and Mrs. Keswick, and thus ended an afternoon of enjoyment of which was only marred by the regret felt by one and all at saying farewell to those who are so highly esteemed in the Colony.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and not to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 35. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: Press Code: A.B.O.

5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH JUNIOR CLERK in Shipping Office. State Salary and References.

Apply to—**Care of "Daily Press" Office.**

Hongkong, 10th January, 1911. [170]

WANTED.

GOVERNESS qualified to teach class of children on Peak. Apply Early stating qualifications, terms day and half day to—**"ALPHA."**

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1911. [171]

SOCIETA ANONIMA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI

SEDE IN ROMA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 17th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th instant, at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1911. [4]

FAREWELL PRESENTATION TO LADY MAY.

IN View of LADY MAY'S long residence in the Colony, and of the personal interest which she has always taken in all that relates to its welfare, it is proposed to present to her, prior to her departure on the 21st inst., some suitable token of the respect and esteem in which she is held by the whole community. The necessary consent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been obtained, and a Committee of Ladies has been formed.

Contributions which, at LADY MAY'S request, are limited to One Dollar, should be sent in as soon as possible to Mr. P. S. JAMESON of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, who have kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurers.

An alphabetical list of contributors will accompany the gift.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1911. [168]

ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR SALE.

A 2½ h.p. ELECTRIC MOTOR with starting switches, pulleys, etc., complete is offered for Sale by the Undersigned. The Motor is in First Class Condition and suited to local requirements.

MANAGER,

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910. [1307]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

DOCTOR for s.s. "DENBIGHSHIRE" sailing for London 10th January.

For Further Particulars, apply to—**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**

Agents, "Shire" Line of Steamers, Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1911. [167]

WANTED.

BY an **ENGLISHMAN**, Post as Accountant, Good References and Qualifications. Outports not objected to.

Apply—**Care of "Daily Press" Office.**

Hongkong 17th December, 1910. [126]

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates.

BEUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Hongkong, 19th December, 1910. [1402]

Action No. 202 of 1910.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Between—The **WING FUNG YUEN** Firm, Plaintiffs,

and

The **TSING KAT CHING KEE** Firm, and **LI HIN SHAN** and **LI KWAT WAN**, Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT returnable on the 16th day of January, 1911, against all the property movable and immovable of the above-named Defendants within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong has been issued in this action pursuant to Section 453 of the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1910.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,

Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

140

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY, 1911, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

(1) That Article No. 70 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which now reads:—

"The Directors shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any other persons to be Directors, but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed seven and so that no appointment under this clause shall have effect unless two-thirds at least of the Directors concur therein," be amended by eliminating the word "seven" in the third line of such Article and by substituting the word "five" therefor, and also by eliminating the words "two-thirds at least" in the fourth line of such Article and by substituting the words "a majority" therefor.

(2) That Article No. 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which now reads:—

"The Directors other than the General Managers shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for their services a commission of Five per cent. of the net profits of the Company for each year provided that such profits amount to Seven per cent. of the capital of the Company and such remuneration shall be divided among them in such proportions and manner as the Directors may determine and in default equally," be amended by eliminating therefrom the words "Seven per cent. of the capital of the Company" in the third and fourth lines thereof and by substituting in lieu thereof the words "in any one year exceed the sum of \$5,000."

(3) That Article No. 82 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which now reads:—

"The remuneration of the General Managers shall be \$8,000 per annum to cover offices, rent and salaries of Secretary and clerks and a commission of 5 per cent. of the net profits of the Company for each year that such profits amount to 7 per cent. of the Capital of the Company," be amended by eliminating the words "that such profits amount to 7 per cent. of the capital of the Company" contained in the fourth and fifth lines of the Articles in question.

(4) That Article No. 83 of the Articles of Association of the Company be struck out and that in lieu thereof the two following further Articles be added, namely:—

"No. 105. "Notices of the Declaration of any dividends whether interim or otherwise shall be given to the holders of registered shares by advertisement in manner hereinafter provided and no dividend shall bear interest as against the Company and a dividend shall not be deemed a speciality."

"No. 105A. "All dividends unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed and all dividends unclaimed for five years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company."

(5) That the above Resolutions shall be retrospective in their effect and that the alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company thereby effected shall be deemed to have been effected and to come into force as on and from the 1st day of January, 1910.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1911.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers. [153]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have this Day MOVED their Offices to No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, (6th Floor).

DENNIS & BOWLEY,

Solicitors and Notaries.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1911. [132]

SAUSAGES!

OWN MAKE. DELICIOUS.

BEEF AND PORK

SAUSAGES

25 and 35 Cents Per lb.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MR. CARL SCHROETER and **Mr. CARL BIECK** have this Day been admitted partners in our Firm.

GARRELS, BÖRNER & Co.,

Shanghai, Hongkong and Hankow, 1st January, 1911. [135]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of **Mr. WILHELM HELMS** in our Firm CEASED as from the 31st December, 1910.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st January, 1911. [136]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of **Mr. RICHARD MARTEN** in our Firm CEASED by mutual consent on 30th April, 1910.

Mr. KURT DETMERS has been admitted a partner in our Firm from this Date.

KARDECKER & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st January, 1911. [137]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of **MARINE** LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST, Approximate Area, 45,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—**G. FENWICK & Co., LTD.,**

ENGINEERS, &c.,

PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-112]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE — \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

GRAND PARCEL FOR NEW SEASON.

JUST ARRIVED LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WINTER WEAR, &c.

LADIES Golf Coats and Norfolk. Ladies' and Children's Gloves of all descriptions. Children's Jerseys and Caps, fancy style. Elegant and durable Corsets of British make, all styles; and lots of other first-class goods for winter wear.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1911. [38]

NEW YEAR GOODS

CARDS, CRACKERS, DOLLS,

TOYS, STAMPS, &c.

GRACA & Co.,

27, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Boxes and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and **CHILLED**

SHOTS. From No. 10 to .333. at \$6, \$7 and

\$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES

and **AIR GUNS** in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1181]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants,

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig

Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General

Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37,

HING LOONG STREET, (2nd St., west of Central

Market). Telephone No. 515.

[39]

DAVID CORRAR & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELIANCE CROWN

TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Sole Agents.

1404

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT

HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 36 years from 1874 to 1909.

Price \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—**HENRY HUMPHREYS,**

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [119]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Knutsford Terrace.

Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 4th January, 1911. [117]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS,

Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mai, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [154]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95, 96 and 97, Praya East.

Apply—**CHATER & MODY.**

Hongkong, 7th December, 1910. [121]

TO LET.

No. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens.

An OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Nos. 1 and 2 BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House, or as semi-detached Houses.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. OFFICES in York Building.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 4th January, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 4th January, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Shop.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

1 HOUSE, in Balliol Terrace.

"EGGSEFORD," No. 114, PRAY, To Let Furnished for one year from 15th April next.

SIX ROOMS.

No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE—FOR CREDIT, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—**KINSTADE & DAVIS,**

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1910. [118]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE in Century Crescent, Kennedy Road.

Apply to—**J. R. MICHAEL & Co.,**

No. 1, Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1911. [138]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 4th January, 1911. [114]

A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1184]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST,

By **CHAS. J. HALCOMBE**

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. REYNOLDS.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

PRICE \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD., Messrs. BURNER & Co., or from the FRANKLIN, BARNES & CO. Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will let by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 13th January, 1911, at 3 P.M., on the spot, The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for the erection of BOOTHS AND MATSHEDS, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

Terms:—Cash.

For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to **HUGHES & HOUGH,** Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1911. [152]

DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [1022]

SIEN TING

SURGEON-DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. [1083]

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

(about £1,500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, 2, O.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3½ " " "

For 3 " 3 " " "

N. S. MARSHALL,

Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1910. [1004]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABB,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [12]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (\$1,250,000)

Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,378,100 (\$1,031,500)

Reserve Fund Fl. 2,764,558.09 (\$22

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [102]

"As Sound as a Bell"

Is a phrase suggestive of all-round fitness. It denotes freedom from disease; robustness of constitution; muscular force; and mental energy and vigor. The "sound as a bell" condition is one most devoutly to be wished, and happily, it is not only possible but easy of attainment by most folk.

Thanks To

the strengthening and invigorating qualities of the World's famous medicine—BEECHAM'S PILLS. For three generations this remedy has been to ailing men and women a reliable means of re-establishing the health and maintaining it to a superlative degree. There are thousands, to-day, who keep themselves "as sound as a bell" by taking

Beecham's Pills.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d. (25 pills); 1/6 (50 pills) and 2/6 (100 pills).

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS. THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist

MUSTARD & COMPANY

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai. [719]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELTA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are Impaired.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex.s.s. "Mantua."
From Persian Gulf, ex.s.s. B. I. S. N.
and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's surveyors Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 9 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1911. [1]

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

HAMBURG LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] [BY MARCUS WOODWARD.]

December 9th.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The steady rise in the value of most articles of consumption in this country, notably of meat continues to cause widespread discontent and serious apprehensions for the future, and has led to the government being questioned in the Reichstag as to the steps it intends taking to check the movement by relaxing the strictness of the laws concerning the importation of foreign cattle and meat, and by lowering the import duties on cereal and feeding stuffs generally. Both the Secretary of Trade, Dr. Delbrück, and the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Freiherr von Schorlemer, whilst minimising the effects of the increasing dearness of living, have declined to take up the matter, the latter adding, by way of consolation, that animal food was not a necessary of life, there being other articles of food just as nutritious, a reply which gave rise to some merriment.

The Prussian government have shown greater sympathy with the wants of the population and have succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Federal Council for the introduction of cattle from France, although failing to gain any concession with regard to the importation of pigs from Austria and the granting of greater facilities for that of live cattle and meat from Denmark; its request for at least a temporary suspension of the duties on Indian corn and other foreign foodstuffs having been likewise refused.

A few figures taken from an article in the *Zukunft* illustrate the precarious state of the food supply of the empire, the annual increase in its population of 900,000, rendering a proportionate increase in the supply necessary. This has been roughly calculated to amount to 50,000 tons of meat and the milk of 50,000 cows. It would only be reasonable under the circumstances to expect the adoption of means for promoting the rearing of cattle, such as the removal of the duties on foreign feeding stuffs, instead of which, however, the duty on Indian corn has been raised about 100 per cent. since 1906 and now stands at M. 3 per 100 kilos. Imports have in consequence fallen off from 1,150,000 tons to 650,000 and although owing to a reduction in the duty on feeding barley from M. 24 to M. 130 imports of the latter have increased from 1,900,000 tons to 2,500,000, this is no equivalent, barley being but a poor substitute for Indian corn.

During the first nine months of the present year the imports of meat amounted to 19,000 tons, or 500 tons less than during the same period in 1909, those of fresh beef from Denmark and the Netherlands showing a slight increase, more than counterbalanced, however, by a decided falling off in those of pork from other quarters. The returns from forty of the principal markets of the empire report an increase of about 33 per cent. in the number of cattle, sheep and pigs offered for sale, and a total supply for the first six months of 1,298,000 tons, or 25,000 more than in the first half of 1909; of this, however, 16,342 tons of horseflesh (against 16,342 tons last year) have to be deducted, as not generally recognized as a fit article of food, thus leaving a surplus of only 5,160 tons compared with the first half of last year, whereas 25,000 tons more would be required to meet the wants of the increased population during the six months. The imports as shown above having been 500 tons less for the first nine months, or, say, 300 for the first six, the surplus is reduced to at most 5,000 tons, leaving a deficiency of 19,000 tons. The advance in prices is therefore by no means surprising and admitted on all sides. The statistical office in Dresden states that the average price of meat, raw and preserved, in that town, which in 1899 had been M. 1.89, had risen to M. 2.29 in 1909, or 16.2 per cent., while milk had gone up in the same time 14 per cent., skimmed milk 16.2 per cent., butter 12.9 per cent., wheaten flour 30.7 per cent., rye meal from 21 to 23 per cent., and bread 13 to 15 per cent.

WATER COMMUNICATIONS.

The works for an improved communication by water between Berlin and the seaport of Stettin are nearing their completion and an extensive harbour calculated to afford accommodation to 77 canal boats of 600 tons each or 123 barges of 225 tons is now in process of construction on the Pilsensee; the length of its quay wall will be 2,750 metres. Of the 25 million Marks voted by the municipality of Berlin for the purpose, 51 millions will go towards the erection of three eight-story warehouses, one for general merchandise, one for grain and the third for bonded goods, of an aggregate capacity of 90,000 tons; besides these, three sheds are to be built costing 14 millions whilst 2 of a million has been allotted to the laying of railway sidings. A preliminary agreement has been concluded between the town and the government for the incorporation of the district of Pilsensee with a view to the extension of the works should it become necessary in the course of time.

THE COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Colonial Gesellschaft (Colonial Association) at Elberfeld on the first instant, presided over by Duke Johan Albrecht of Mecklenburg, the creation of a colonial high court of justice, planned by the imperial government, was one of the subjects brought up for discussion. The first resolution, thanking the government for the scheme and expressing a hope that members of the new court would receive the same guarantee of independence of judgment as granted to judges generally by German law, was passed without much comment; the next one, however, moved by the associations of Lubbeck, Nurnberg, and others, that the Court be established in

Hamburg and not in Berlin, as contemplated by the authorities—led to a spirited debate. The only advantage the capital offered was stated to be the greater number of judges employed at the various courts there, many of whom might be available for service in the colonial court when not otherwise engaged, but it was held that the new tribunal was of sufficient importance to warrant the appointment of special functionaries. The argument that Berlin, being the capital of the empire, where the central offices of most of the judicial and administrative departments were located, was not by the remark that it had been deemed advisable at the time to establish the Supreme Court of Judicature at Leipzig and not in Berlin, in order to secure greater independence for it. Hamburg, it was further asserted, as the chief maritime port of the empire, had a special claim to be considered, owing to its extensive foreign trade, its close relations with the colonies and other countries overseas, its practical experience of consular and foreign jurisdiction and of the law and customs obtaining everywhere; besides, most of the cases coming before the court would probably arise out of export transactions, and nowhere on the Continent was this branch of trade so widely developed and efficiently organized as in this city.

Another argument advanced in favour of Hamburg was the rapid progress made by the newly-founded Colonial Institute, which now possessed a teaching staff of 16 regular professors appointed by the State, and 46 lecturers, the number of students having increased from 102 in 1908 to 336 in the present year. Its co-operation might in many instances prove valuable.

Judging from articles in the colonial and foreign Press abroad it was urged there seemed to be a consensus of opinion in favour of this city, in fact it would be difficult to find a dissentient voice.

The resolution was finally passed almost unanimously.

A GREAT FIRE.

The fire in Neuenhagen has at last been extinguished by the Hamburg fire brigade, a heavy block of lead of over a ton in weight has been securely fastened over the opening. It is calculated that as much gas has been consumed there as would have supplied the whole of Hamburg for four months if not more. A thorough investigation will now be made, including borings in the neighbourhood of the original outbreak.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONING.

In the course of an address on the subject of the transmission of telephonic speech over long distances Major W. A. J. O'Meara described at a meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers the steps taken in connection with the decision to provide four additional circuits by means of two new cables between England and France, each country providing and laying one. Two varieties of cable with which it was proposed to obtain increased efficiency in transmission by the employment of larger amount of copper per unit of length had been submitted to the engineering department of the General Post Office and been very carefully considered. In both designs provision had been made for the introduction of layers of paper between the copper and the gutta percha, but according to present experience paper appeared to be a somewhat unsuitable material to employ in the manner proposed on account of its hygroscopic qualities which caused it to absorb moisture from the gutta percha, apart from the probable high cost of maintenance that a cable of this kind would need inevitably involve. Efforts were being made now to discover some effective means of overcoming the practical difficulties which had been encountered owing to the moisture exuding from the gutta percha. Naturally the problem was one in which commercial considerations were paramount and the desire of the telephone engineer was to have ready schemes for extending the range of communication in order to anticipate the demands of the public in this direction. (Hear, hear.) The employment of 800 lbs. copper spiral conductors, such as were in use for the most important long-distance trunk circuits in this country, would render it possible for very satisfactory service to be rendered in places from all between centres in England and on the Continent when the added distance from the ends of the cable did not exceed 1,700 miles: that is to say, with lead lines of this description well-maintained conversations between London and Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea would be possible. At the same time, though great improvement in speech transmission had resulted from the latest type of cable, yet the new Anglo-French cable could not be regarded by any means as the last word on submarine telephone cables. As in the past the co-operation of the mathematician, physicist, engineer, and manufacturer was still needed if an announcement were to be made "twice by two" he believed that the progress in the art of telephony would be in an increase of efficiency comparable with that which had been achieved during the past twenty years. The lecture, which was illustrated with lantern slides and diagrams, was followed by a technical discussion. Mr. S. Z. de Ferrant presided and there was a large attendance of members and guests.

ENGLISH DEFILED.

A reckless fellow in Southwark County Court was almost drowned in a well of English prose and unadorned. He dared to use the phrase "Back up" Judge Willis said it was vulgar; he had never heard it in respectable society; it was shocking. Conscious that merely destructive criticism is poor stuff, he proceeded to reconstruct the phrase. "Why doesn't a person say," he asked, "I hope you are prospering?" The question is magnificently pertinent. Why, instead of classing a man as an "outsider," don't we say his person is "sne" that people of perspicacity, lofty morals, and exquisite propriety would prefer him to remain beyond the limits of their acquaintance? Why, rather than soil our lips with that horrid word "rotten," don't we say that a thing is so fundamentally absurd that nothing can be expected of it but immediate and complete destruction—or that it is so inherently defective that prolonged existence can be a process of optimism he predicted for it? Why don't we prefer to "back" the explicit statement that our interlocutor's remark encroaches on the limits of absurdity? Why—why don't we employ this decent kind of English? Simply because slang saves us from the cruel fate—*Full Mail Gazette.*

AGE OF INVISIBLE HANDS.

SOME MATTERS WE TAKE TOO MUCH FOR GRANTED.

[BY MARCUS WOODWARD.]

Prefacing a witty remark I was about to make with the words, "I am taking it for granted," my speech was interrupted by the Philosopher: "It is a bad habit," quoth he, and entered straightway on this discourse—

The age is come when a man may know nothing, yet hold in his hands the key to all wisdom. It is the age of the glorification of stupidity. What a poet said once to one individual a philosopher may say now to all men.

Powers will work for thee, air, earth, and skies—there's not a breathing of the common wind that will forget thee; thou hast great allies. Man's unconquerable mind is at the service of all. The stupid person is no longer left alone in his stupidity, but a thousand clever minds minister to him. Invisible hands support every man's burden. And everything is taken for granted.

Thus, Britons are taking the British Empire for granted. It is no longer their custom to trouble their heads to any degree on matters imperial. Travelling is expensive, travel books are cheap and plentiful—if anything should happen in Canada, New Zealand, or India, the newspapers will know all about it. Why should a man trouble to find out anything about his Empire for himself?

The habit grows of taking things for granted—and intellectual indolence and decay is bred thereby. Why should we travel when others travel for us, and bring home coloured and living pictures of the sights to be seen? Why wear out expensive leather in walking when a half-penny will buy a ticket for a long, swift, smooth run in an electric tram? Why trouble to know what makes the wheels go round when a driver is paid to understand this difficult matter?

RUBBING ALADDIN'S LAMP.

The Briton puts a coin into a meter, and light comes—whence, why or how, he little cares, so long as light does come. He pays a rate, and water flows to his taps—he takes it for granted that the water is pure; he may know, if a Londoner, that four thousand men work to supply him with pure water, but he knows not what makes him more thankful that he need not fetch and carry it himself. Invisible hands stretch out to his aid whenever he goes.

He pays soldiers and sailors, and takes it for granted that his life and property will be properly guarded. What is the plague to him? Science can deal with rats, hospitals can treat the plague-stricken. If a crime is committed, he takes it for granted that the criminal will be caught—therefore no onlooker need bestir himself to chase the villain.

The realities of life he takes for granted. He seldom comes into touch with them. He sticks a cigarette between his lips; does he conjure a vision of Virginian plantations, negroes toiling for him, ships laden with bales of his tobacco, fair young girls in factories packing boxes, miners working for the metal that shall make his case, factories for the paper, factories for matches, shops in all streets for supply, hundreds of people taking terrible risks so that he may smoke his cigarette without a thought of the thing it is? All this he takes for granted.

He goes out shooting. In the olden times they tracked down their game, and our fathers walked up their birds. Now the sportsman is driven to his butt or his stand, and sits on a stool until the birds are driven to him. He goes hunting, and takes it for granted that a fox will be found; invisible hands will have done their duty, he knows, and will make good sport for him.

FOOLS AND THEIR F LLY.

Invisible hands take control of his children—gladly he surrenders his own flesh and blood to his unknown allies. In every town and village the schoolmasters are willing and eager to relieve parents of all parental responsibility. So fathers seldom trouble to tell boys the truth, open their eyes to life, warn them of pitfalls, or set up before them the high ideals. We see mothers craving to be maternal and the salient of today is able to have a better nature of the rich mother looking in at a children's party, demanding to be told, "Which of these is my little girl?"

In old days, if we were inclined to study, we saved our pennies and went tramping the streets to search out the book we needed at the second-hand bookstalls. We went to work as small children, and if inclined for knowledge attended night classes. A good book on flowers, let us say, was a possession in our young days worthy to be bequeathed to heirs. Libraries were built up by years of diligent search. Now we may buy a hundred books on everything for next to nothing.

No longer does the truth lie hid in certain deep mines and caves. We have ceased to buy wisdom by experience. It was the worst costly way. We have found a cheaper and an easier. That which is better than rubies we now buy at every street corner. In the old days, said the philosophers, culture was knowledge of the best that had been said and thought in the world. Now it is all in the books, and our shelves groan beneath the weight of them, and we take it for granted.

"ALL IS KNOWN."

The day is coming when men will say, "Everything we have been thought, all is known, we need not trouble to learn anything."

Of the charm of research wanes. Even in the search for curios there is small joy, because mercenary dealers save the searcher his trouble and the invisible hands of their agents are ransacking the odd corners of the whole world. As to fame, no man need seek it; for the palm is now offered by invisible hands to all willing to bear it. In these days a man rises, and invisible hands make his bed. Invisible hands bear him to his business, and there carve on his behalf—Invisible hands send invisible waves to carry his commands. Invisible hands rather the world's news for him: it may be he does not trouble to read it—is it not all in the papers, will it not all be in his history? He takes it for granted. When to bed he goes, invisible human hands join hands anvil in guarding his slumbers. For the rest—

(Here I ventured to put in a word.)
"I take it for granted," said I.

PORTUGAL'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The committee appointed by the Provisional Government to study the reorganization of the Portuguese Navy has made a report. They advocate the acquisition of three battleships of 12,000 tons, with a speed of 18 knots and an armament of ten guns of 305 millimetres and some others of smaller calibre; three cruisers of 3,000 tons, with a speed of 22 knots; and 12 destroyers of 600 tons, with a speed of 30 knots; and six submarines.

As soon as the Provisional Government has definitely resolved upon its programme communications will be sent to British naval constructors.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUAREBOTTLE" WHISKY.

WHISKY.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.
150 YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [56]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISEA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, KANADA, NAMAZUTA SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMITAMADA.

Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE COAL.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI" Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union

AGENTS IN—

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEORGE & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

For Particulars apply to

H. OISHI,

Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1911 im OBTASIATISCHEN LLOYD, der CANTON WEEKLY News und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, 15. Dezember, 1910. [1403]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die Bekanntmachungen aus dem hiesigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahr 1911 durch den

"OBTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"

und "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 21. Dezember 1910. [1424]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hoihow werden im Jahr 1911 durch den

"OBTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"

und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Pakhoi, den 20. Dezember 1910. [1433]

IMPERIAL EXHIBITION, 1915.

The Advisory Committee of this Exhibition, consisting of Lord Strathcona (president), Captain Sir Peter C. Van B. Stewart-Barn (chairman), Lord Blyth (vice-chairman), Lord Hill, Mr. R. A. Cooper, M.P., and the hon. secretaries (Mr. A. C. Beck, M.P., and Mr. E. J. Harrison), have now definitely decided to hold the Exhibition in 1915. Temporary offices have been taken at 62, London Wall, where all information may be obtained. Among those who have joined the committee are Lord Plymouth, Sir Henry Pollett, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton, Sir J. H. Yoxall, M.P., and the Agents-General for Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia. This committee now consists of considerably over 100 gentlemen at all political views.

No further meetings of the Advisory Committee or the Executive will be held until the end of January. In the meantime the Advisory Committee are making all arrangements about the guarantee. One prominent Imperialist has promised to guarantee £5,000 as soon as an additional amount of £10,000 has been guaranteed. A committee will be formed to decide on the site and make all financial arrangements. The Advisory Committee will be glad to receive any suggestions or communications from those interested.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	NILE Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	5 P.M., 11th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CANDIA Capt. W. R. Hickey	About 13th Jan.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELHI Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	About 20th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	Noon, 21st Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUNDA Capt. H. E. Evans, R.N.R.	About 25th Jan.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 10th January, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"CHELI"	On 10th Jan., Noon.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 10th Jan., 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"KASHING"	On 11th Jan., D'light.
TAMBU & SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 11th Jan., Noon.
ILOILO & CEBU	"KATONG"	On 12th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINUA"	On 12th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINUA"	On 14th Jan., M'night
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 17th Jan., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
REDUCED FARES, Cargo looked through for all Australian, New Zealand and
Tasmanian Ports.
MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have
superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN,"
"CHINUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout
and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai
direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports.
NB—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY
morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY
Night.

These Steamers land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of
transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, 45 SINGLE and 80 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 10th January, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KIVONGSANG"	Tuesday, 10th Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 10th Jan., Noon.
KOBE & MOI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 11th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 14th Jan., Noon.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

FEBRUARY, 21st to 28th 1911.

A Special Reduced Fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our sailings to
Manila of the 11th and 18th February, available for 30 days from Date of issue. Passengers
taking these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted through-
out with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 9th January, 1911.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	Beginning of Jan.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"SIAM"	About middle of Jan.

For further Particulars apply to
HONGKONG, 5th November 1910

MELOHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 10th Jan., at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 13th Jan., at 11 A.M.
"HAITANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 17th Jan., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WED'DAY, 11th Jan., at 11 A.M.
		SUNDAY, 15th Jan., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 5th January, 1911.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
COPENHAGEN	"NIPPON"	Beginning of February
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	Middle of February.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG, 3rd January, 1911.

OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES, ARTHUR...
[46]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND
RAILWAY AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest
and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking
cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points
in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico,
Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"		TUESDAY, 10th Jan., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 25th Jan., at Noon

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage
Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low
Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention
given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMU via SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 15th Jan., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 18th Jan., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 19th Jan., at 8 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local
Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

703

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Iloilo & Cebu	On 11th Jan., 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	E. Rice	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 18th Jan., 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
HONGKONG, 30th December, 1910

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
PHILIPPINES S.S. Co.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean
Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. BRISGAVIA	18th Jan.
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SCANDIA	19th Jan.
FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SLAVONIA	2nd Feb.
FOR MARSEILLES, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. SAXONIA	10th Feb.
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SEGOVIA	15th Feb.
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SPEZIA	20th Feb.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
HONGKONG OFFICE.

HONGKONG, 5th January, 1911.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 tons gross	Sail Feb. 18th, at Noon.
S.S. BUYO MARU	10,500 "	April 19th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	June 17th, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	11,200 "	Aug. 15th, at Noon.
S.S. BUYO MARU	10,500 "	Oct. 14th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	Dec. 13th, at Noon.

For particulars apply to
K. MATSUDA, Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.
HONGKONG, 4th January, 1911.

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate
filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open
to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE,

DEPOT: 55 & 57, DES VUEUX ROAD.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson, 9,000		WED'DAY, 18th Jan., at Daylight
	HITACHI MARU Capt. N. Mathieson, 7,000		WED'DAY, 1st Feb., at Daylight
	MIYASAKI MARU Capt. T. Mura, 9,000		WED'DAY, 15th Feb., at Daylight
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. J. Nagao, 7,000		SATURDAY, 28th Jan., from Kobe
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Sato, 7,000		TUESDAY, 31st Jan., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANG- HAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKO- HAMA	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa, 7,000		TUESDAY, 28th Feb., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi, 6,000		FRIDAY, 20th Jan., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler, 6,000		FRIDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler, 6,000		WED'DAY, 18th Jan., at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. F. E. Cope, 9,000		TUESDAY, 17th January
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pyne, 6,000		THURSDAY, 19th January

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9000	15th Feb.	To London, per New Steamer
KITANO	9000	1st Mar.	1st Class S Y. 550.00
HIRANO	9000	15th "	2nd Class S 360.00
TANGO	8000	23rd "	old str. 1st Class S 500.00
KAMO	9000	12th April	2nd Class S 350.00
AKI	7000	10th May	2nd Class S 350.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	R 495.00
STEAMERS			RATES OF PASSAGE.
AWA MARU	7000	28th Feb.	To Pacific Coast Common Points:
INABA	7000	28th Mar.	1st Class S 430
TAMBA	7000	25th April	2nd Class S 421
AWA	7000	23rd May	To London via New York: 1st Class S 450

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at
14-40] T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS & CO.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.4.
TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES OF
INDIA EXHIBITION AT ALLAHABAD, 1910/11, AND
FOR THE TURIN EXHIBITION OF 1911.

Head Office for the Far East—
16, DES VUEUX ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Japan Office
32, WATER STREET
YOKOHAMA.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST ... \$10.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt. C. V. LLOYD; with Maps and illus. \$1.75
Do. Do. Small Edition 6.00	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half yearly vol. bound ... 7.50
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe ... 3.50	FIFTY YEARS ANGLICAN-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1894 to 1913 ... 2.00
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebra- tions in 1891 ... 1.00	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG English Mail days 1874 to 1909 ... 2.00
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1906, illustrated Account ... 0.50	BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days 1895 to 1905 ... 1.00
TEMPORARY MINING REGULA- TIONS IN CHINA ... 0.50	CALLED OUT: or the Chang Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Ro- mance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe ... 2.00
HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Pub- lished Annually ... 3.00	SKETCH OF THE WEST RIVER 0.20
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Lancashire Relief Column ... 1.00	PLAN OF VICTORIA ... 1.00
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Frost, author of "The Political Obstacles to Mis- sionary Success in China" TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA ... 0.25	" " KOWLOON ... 0.75
	" " PEAK ... 0.75
	" " NEW TERRITORY ... 0.75
	" " CANTON ... 0.60
	POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM ... 0.25
	MAIL TABLES for 1910 ... 0.30 & 0.25

SOCIETA ANONIMA NAZIONALE DI
SERVIZI MARITTIMI
SEDE IN ROMA.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY,
via SINGAPORE and PENANG.
Having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers to Port SAID, MESSINA,
NAPLES, LIGORNO and GENOA, also
VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITER-
RANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEBANTINE and
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
"CAPRI"
Captain Moresco, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 13th January, at Noon.
For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
HONGKONG, 10th January, 1911.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
For LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND
ANTWERP.
THE Steamship
"DENBIGHSHIRE"
Captain W. Barrett, will be despatched as
above about 10th January.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.,
Agents.
HONGKONG, 20th December, 1910.

PRINTING
Nothing creates such a good impression in
business as the use of First Class Printing.
The difference in cost between good and bad
printing and material is generally nil.
"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PRINTING WORKS
turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price.

